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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 232. TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—In this city, on the 24th ult., the wife of John Campbell, of a son.

STEWART—On the 31st ult., at 51 Beverley street, the wife of Kenneth T. Stewart, of a daughter.

BARKER—At Orangeville, on the 31st Aug., the wife of Peter McGill Barker, Barrister, of a daughter.

CASEY—At Grassmere Cottage, Colborne, on the 29th inst., the wife of Henry S. Casey, Esq., of a daughter.

LOUNT—At Bracebridge, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., the wife of J. Ewart Lount, Registrar for the District of Muskoka, of a daughter.

FELKIN—At No. 61 University street on the 1st of September, the wife of W. D. Felkin, of a son. Still born.

Montreal papers please copy.

TAYLOR—At London, Ontario, on the 31st August, the wife of John Taylor, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

HARPER—At Hamilton, on Friday the 1st instant, the wife of W. F. Harper, commercial traveller, of a son.

DARBY—In Guelph, on the 1st instant, the wife of Mr. Frederick W. Darby, of a daughter.

STENHOUSE—On the 1st inst., at No. 312 St. Charles Borromee street, Montreal, the wife of Walter Stenhouse, of a son.

SOULE—On the 3rd inst., the wife of Cornelius J. Soule, Port Hope, of a daughter.

MORGAN—At Holland Landing, the wife of Stanley Morgan, Esq., of a daughter, on the 31st August.

MARRIAGES.

READ—FAIR—At Millbrook, by Rev. Rural Dean Allen, John Read to Margaret Jane Fair.

CLEMES—SMITH—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Topp, John P. Clemes, of Port Hope, to Anna E., second daughter of D. W. Smith, Esq., of Toronto.

WHITEHEAD—CLEMES—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Shaw, F. Whitehead, Secretary of Midland railway of Canada, to Kate P. D. Clemes, youngest daughter of Charles Clemes, Esq., of Port Hope.

TURNER—RUSSELL—At the residence of the bride's father, on Friday, September 1st, by the Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. R. A. Turner, to Mary Jane, daughter of David Russell, Esq., Brantford.

FINDLAY—PARSONS—On the 29th ult., by the Rev. A. McColl, Mr. Alex. Findlay, to Miss Catharine Parsons, both of the Township of Harwich.

CABLE—MARTIN—On 16th August, at Trinity parsonage, by the Rev. A. Sanson, Thomas George Cable, to Barbara, only daughter of the late Robert Martin, Esq., both of this city.

DEATHS.

HIGGINS—On the 4th instant, at 84 Duke street, Minnie, infant daughter of P. Higgins, in the 5th month of her age.

GILBERT—On the morning of the 5th inst., at the residence of Lieut.-Col. Alger, 22 Denison street, Toronto, Chas. Gilbert, Esq., formerly of [illegible].

ROLPH—On September 4th, in California, Adam Rolph (late of this city), aged 39 years and 6 months.

WEST—On Wednesday, 30th inst., Margaret Ann, relict of the late John West, aged eighty years and five months.

MEWBURN—On the 27th inst., at his residence, Danby House, Stamford, County Welland, aged ninety years, Henrietta, widow of the late John Mewburn, Esq., M.R.C.S., and eldest daughter of the late Harrison Chilton, Esq., Whitby, Yorkshire, England.

BACKUS—On Monday, 28th August, 1876, at the residence of his son-in-law, Isaac Flater, Lake Shore, Raleigh, Mr. Frederick Backus, aged eighty-four years.

MCCAFFERY—In this city, on the 29th inst., Martha E., beloved wife of J. R. McCaffery, of H. M. Customs, and only daughter of Mr. Joseph Bradley, aged twenty years.

WHARIN—At the residence of her son-in-law, James Gardiner, Kingston, on Tuesday, the 29th August, Mrs. William Wharin, sen., mother of Wm. Wharin of this city, in the 78th year of her age.

MCGRATH—In Kingston, on the 30th ult., Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas McGrath, aged 5 years and 7 months.

KING—On the 30th inst., Margaret Mary, youngest daughter of the late John King, M.D.

DOWNEY—On the 30th ult., at No. 68 Teraulay street, Toronto, Anne, the beloved wife of Alderman Downey, aged 63 years.

BRIGHT—On the 31st ult., at Schomberg, Mrs. Bright, wife of C. T. G. Bright, aged 34 years.

POWELL—Of dropsy, in Toronto, on Monday, 28th August, Mrs. Powell, daughter of Captain Cooke, and daughter-in-law of the late Major Powell, 76th Regiment, sister-in-law of Colonel Powell, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich.

LEVEQUE—In this city, on Saturday morning, Sept. 2nd, I. M. Leveque, in the 65th year of his age.

MURPHY—At Sarnia, on the 1st inst., William Murphy, late Postmaster of Sarnia, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

LITTLE—In this city, at 106 Teraulay street, on Sunday 3rd September, Mr. Geo. Little.

SULLIVAN—In Kingston, on the morning of the 31st ult., Robert J. Sullivan, youngest son of Mr. Patrick Sullivan, aged 2 years and 10 months.

LAUGHTON—In Ottawa, on the 1st instant, Ann, wife of the late Mr. James Laughton, and daughter of the late Mr. John Robertson, shipmaster, Stromness, Scotland, aged 63 years.

SIMSON—At Woodside, near Blackville, South Carolina, on Friday August 25th, at the residence of her son, Mary Anne, wife of Charles Philip Simson, Esq., late cashier Bank of Upper Canada, Chatham, Ontario, and only surviving daughter of the late Robert Symes, Esq., J. P., [illegible] street, Quebec, aged 55 years.

DILLON—At 29 Agnes street, on Monday, 4th inst., Joshua, youngest son of Mr. W. Dillon, aged 15 months and 18 days.

WRIGHT—In [illegible] Township, on September 1st, Walter James, third son of Mr. Jas. G. Wright, aged 16.

NEILSON—In St. Catharines, on the 1st September, Margaret, beloved wife of Captain Severin Neilson, aged 32 years, a native of Banff, Scotland.

WINSLOW—In Westminster, on Saturday, Sept. 2nd, Mary Ann Winslow, aged 69.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1876.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF LAMBTON.

MR. MACKENZIE, it is announced by the Ministerial press, will address the electors of Lambton at Watford to-day. The Premier's constituents have heard him many times since they first honoured him with their suffrages; and a majority of them, and a very large majority too, believe him to be an honest, straightforward, and consistent politician.

To that majority we here respectfully address ourselves with the assertion that he is the very opposite. The evidence which we offer to-day in support of that assertion is derived from sources to which neither the Premier nor his constituents can object, to wit, his own speeches as reported in the *Globe* on the one hand, and the public records on the other. The point to be proved by indubitable evidence of this kind is that since MR. MACKENZIE has held office he has violated all the principles he professed to hold dearest when leader of the Opposition; and the conclusion his constituents are expected to draw from such proof is that he is no longer worthy of their regard.

First of all, let us show that we are not taking an unfair advantage of the Premier in maintaining that he was morally bound to carry out when in power the principles he held when seeking power, and that having failed to do so he merits the gravest censure a beguiled constituency and country can pass upon him. On that important point, MR. MACKENZIE himself is our authority. At almost every public meeting he addressed when leader of the Opposition, he not only pledged himself to carry out the principles of his Party if he obtained office, but pictured the sweeping judgment that would righteously fall upon him or any other "Reform" leader who should "go "back on his record." The following from his speech at St. Catharines on the 15th November, 1870, reported in the *Globe* the day after, establishes all that is necessary under this head:

"Our theory of government is that on each side of the House there should be men supporting definite opinions, and that what they have supported in Opposition they should adhere to in office, and that every one should know from the fact of their being in office that those particular opinions will be supported.

"He would never accept office upon any consideration if in doing so he had to abandon the least of the principles he now professed. The man who taught one thing in Opposition and another when he was in power, was a demagogue in whom the people could have no confidence whatever.

"He was prepared at any moment, when any Reform Government should come into power when they were ready to depart from the principles which actuated them in Opposition, to take the same ground against them that he took against their natural enemies to-night."

We are justified by his own authority, therefore, in holding MR. MACKENZIE to the principles he professed when leader of the Opposition, and in asking his constituents to condemn him for violation thereof, nay, in the sentences just quoted, he professes his willingness to condemn himself under such circumstances.

Now for the principles which we contend the Premier has violated:

(1) *The No-Coalition Principle.*—That this was one of MR. MACKENZIE's favourite principles when he was leader of the Opposition, the electors of Lambton hardly need be told. From the day in Confederation year when the No-Coalition resolution was adopted "amid "thunders of applause," as the *Globe* of the 27th June, 1867 has it, until the 5th November, 1873, when he took office at Ottawa, Mr. MACKENZIE never wearied of denouncing the immorality of Coalitions. It is but fair to say, however, that the Local noise he and his friends made on this subject almost died away after the 21st December, 1871, when Mr. R. W. SCOTT was taken into the BLAKE-MACKENZIE Cabinet at Toronto. But in connection with Dominion matters, the hon. member for Lambton was always a loud Anti-Coalitionist. The following extract from a report in the *Globe* of the 18th July, 1867, of a speech Mr. MACKENZIE delivered in North Lanark in opposition to Hon. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL, may be taken as the key-note of his utterances on this subject:

"He could find no possible excuse for the Coalition, unless it be alleged that the leading [illegible] Reform party are not capable of [illegible] men in the Government and carrying on the [illegible] forming a Government. The cry is raised—affairs of the country [illegible]. But good fruit cannot [illegible] measures not men. If good measures are [illegible] be got off a bad tree [illegible] wanted good men must [illegible] the ranks of

"He for one knew that [illegible] men who could the Reform Party there were [illegible] be called on to form a pure [illegible] Government without going into the [illegible] byways for so-called 'independents' or loose fish.

"He objected to the Coalition.

"(1.) Because it was unnecessary.

"(2.) Because association is formed with men whose iniquitous doings have been condemned universally."

These words are doubtless familiar as household words to the electors of Lambton. With slight variations, they are the *ipsissima verba* Mr. MACKENZIE used year in and year out from 1867 to 1873 in every constituency in this Province. Even away down in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where he occasionally went for a holiday before he was in a position to make the public pay for a trip to Scotland (Pub. Accts., 1875, Part 2, p. 178), the fishermen will recognise them as his old-time text.

Now by the light of this text let the people examine the composition of Mr. MACKENZIE's Cabinet to-day. Beyond the shadow of a doubt, Messrs. CARTWRIGHT, BURPEE, COFFIN, SMITH, R. W. SCOTT, VAIL, and CAUCHON — seven members out of the thirteen—are not "pure Party" men, but "independents "or loose fish" picked up outside the gates of the "Reform" party proper. There can be no manner of doubt about that. Not one of the gentlemen mentioned described himself, or was looked upon by others, as an orthodox "Re-"former" when he was appointed to office. Mr. CARTWRIGHT says he was an "independent." Messrs. BURPEE, COFFIN, and SMITH had supported Sir JOHN MACDONALD with more or less fidelity up to that period. Mr. VAIL was known as a Nova Scotia "Tory." Mr. R. W. SCOTT was in a chrysalis state. A first-class Tory graduate, he had been two years in a "Reform" Cabinet when the exigencies of his new friends demanded his presence at Ottawa, happily for the timber estates of this Province. Not one of these Ministers, we repeat, was a "pure party" man; they were all "loose fish." How, then, can the composition of the Cabinet to-day be reconciled with the words above quoted? Why did the enemy of Coalitions and the enemy—he certainly wasn't the friend—of "independents or loose fish," sink his "pure Party" doctrines and form a Coalition with "loose fish?" Was it necessary? If, as Mr. MACKENZIE held, a Coalition was unnecessary in 1867 when Confederation was but a scheme on paper, it certainly was not necessary in 1873 when it had been in practical operation for six years!

But under this head, as the electors will observe, there is another and a more important point, viz., Has this Coalition, like the one the Premier condemned in the case of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, involved "association with men whose iniquitous doings have been condemned universally?" If so, MR. MACKENZIE's condemnation of Mr. MACKENZIE is complete. On that point, fortunately, the evidence admits of no doubt. It is simple, direct, and satisfactory, and may be given in a few words, viz., the Premier is associated with M. CAUCHON, of whom Mr. BROWN said:

"It (the report of the Beauport Committee) tells its own story, and that is a very disgraceful one. A job is bad enough in any case, but a job at the expense of the poor unfortunates who have lost their reason, is especially detestable.—*Globe, 6th December, 1872.*

"The Beauport job is rank and smells to Heaven.

"That Cauchon has been proved guilty of jobbery and of defiantly breaking the law for years is, we should think, not doubted by any sane man."—*Globe, 9th December, 1872.*

"M. Cauchon comes back, apparently, to brazen out the whole of his iniquities, and the Ministry (of Quebec) with that helpless want of self-respect which they have all along shown, are eager to override all ordinary forms and requirements for the privilege of again saluting their 'honourable friend' as member for Montmorency. Some men even in their degradation have some respect for themselves, but M. Chauveau and his friends seem to have lost theirs, if they ever had it."—*Globe, 26th Dec., 1872.*

Of whom Senator PENNY, one of the chiefs of the "Liberal" Party in Quebec, said:

"Scandalous as this affair is in its barest outline, it is made infinitely worse by its attendant circumstances. It is worse because this villainous bargain was made with a man (M. Cauchon) holding no less honourable a position than the Presidentship of the Senate; worse because the materials out of which the job was effected were those who suffer from the saddest infirmity to which human nature is liable, because what was bought and sold was the power of squeezing the highest possible profit out of economies exercised at the cost of the most helpless of God's creatures. It is quite safe to say that if this were a matter of life and death in the Criminal Court, the evidence of M. Cauchon—not to go a step too far, we do not include the Ministry in the scope of this sentence—would be sufficient to hang him."—*Montreal Herald, 13th Dec., 1872.*

Of whom Senator FABRE, one of the *Rouge* leaders said:

"M. Cauchon will be able, perhaps, to secure, as he announces, his re-election for Montmorenci, but he will never recover from the blow he has just received. The confession of culpability which has lately been extracted from him will be as a weight upon him for evermore. It is now impossible that he should ever be Lieut.-Governor or Local Prime Minister, for the too-lengthened series of his double dealings has come a close. He goes forth this day from the Local Chamber despised and spat upon, only soon to withdraw from public life, crushed and disgraced. It is the commencement of the capital punishment which honest people have been demanding for so long a time past." *From L'Evenement—Translated and used as an editorial in the Globe of the 18th Dec., 1872.*

With a vengeance, therefore, does the present Coalition involve the Premier in "association with men whose iniquitous "doings have been universally con-"demned." M. CAUCHON stands charged by the organ of the Ontario "Reformers," by the organ of the English speaking "Liberals" of Quebec, and by the organ of the *Rouges* of that Province, by the Party universally in short, with more iniquitous offences than were ever laid upon a public man in this country. The charge is that M. CAUCHON gave $13,000 to an election fund, or as it is now familiarly known, a Big Push fund, in the Quebec Local elections for the privilege of managing Beauport Asylum, which privilege he afterwards used as an instrument for robbing the insane, the dead in the eye of the law! These charges have never been withdrawn, nor has M. CAUCHON made restitution. If, as Mr. MACKENZIE said in North Lanark, Sir A. T. GALT, the late Sir GEORGE CARTIER and Messrs. HOWLAND, MACDOUGALL, and the other gentlemen with whom Sir JOHN MACDONALD was associated in the Coalition of 1867, were guilty of political iniquities, and, therefore, the Coalition itself was iniquitous, what by way of reproachful comparison shall be said of the alliance which has landed Messrs. MACKENZIE and CAUCHON into the same bed?

At the St. Catharines meeting on the 15th November, 1870, from the proceedings at which we have already quoted, the Premier proudly boasted that "the "record of the Party to which he be-"longed was so clear that he defied any "one to point to one spot on the "escutcheon they carried—on the ban-"ners of the Reform Party." Can the Premier say the same to-day with CAUCHON, unrepentant and unpunished, at the head of his Council table, or pretend to argue that his Government is an improvement on the Ministry which he condemned for involving association with men "whose iniquitous doings have been "universally condemned?"

(2). *Reduction of the Number of Cabinet Ministers.*

This was one of the Premier's favourite principles. Like Mr. MCKELLAR, that veteran whistler at the Fall plough, Mr. MACKENZIE was wont to exert himself considerably in the interest of the groundlings. Nothing "takes" so well with that class as the cry of economy. As SAM SLICK says, "Liberality in politics "means talk as loud as you can bawl, and "as long as you can stand, on the five "points of the people's charter; and "then there is political consistency which "means hammerin' away for everlastingly "at one thing right or wrong, and public "burdens is a good subject to be consis-"tent on." Mr. MACKENZIE is to a T! There was not a subject of all his set subjects that he made more of than economy. It was his *pièce de résistance.* The electors of Lambton, we venture to say, have heard him a hundred times in the course of the six years of his Opposition leadership boast of the energy with which he would use the knife and the pruning hook when he should rule at Ottawa. The following extract from a speech he delivered at London on the 25th October, 1870, and which is reported in the *Globe* of the day after, is a fair specimen of Mr. MACKENZIE's treatment of this subject:

"A Coalition was one of those systems that produced this state of things (corruption) as its natural fruit; in fact one might as well expect pure water from a foul spring as anything better than our present political condition from a Coalition. While the finances of the Province were formerly administered by one Minister, we had now four. One who was supreme was Hincks; the other, Tilley, was Minister of Customs; Morris was Minister of Inland Revenue; and another gentleman was Receiver-General. Now, he would say this: that there was no necessity for such amplification of the Cabinet. There was no necessity for a Cabinet of thirteen. The United States had a population of forty millions, a vast territory and vast concerns to manage; still they got along with seven Ministers; and one Secretary of the Treasury conducted all the financial affairs."

What, but we shall ask in vain, has the Premier done these three years that he has been the head of a Cabinet, toward reducing the number of Ministers? "O, "but the business of the country has "vastly increased since then," he will cry. It has increased no doubt, but if so the business of the United States has done likewise, and the seven Ministers at Washington still hold forth the some moral for Canadian economists.

Mr. MACKENZIE's breach of principle in this matter is so patent that it were useless to pursue it further. But there is one point worth noticing. Of the thirteen Ministers who held office when he made the speech from which we have quoted twelve were in receipt of $6,000 a year and one, the Premier, of $7,000. To-day he draws his $8,000 a year and his twelve colleagues their $7,000 each. So, his constituents will observe, the austere guardian of the public chest who for six years denounced the number of Ministers as excessive, not only keeps up the unnecessary number, but supports them in an extra allowance of a thousand a year each! "The man," said Mr. MACKENZIE *supra*, "who taught one thing when in "Opposition and another when he was "in power, was a demagogue in whom "the people could have no confidence "whatever." We ask his constituents to believe that and apply it logically.

(3.) *Economy in the Public Service.*—This is a subject kindred to the one just closed, and therefore one that was thoroughly drilled into the electors of Lambton by their representative when he was chief of the Opposition. The following extract from his London speech conveys a fair idea of his views on this important principle:

"When the Government was first formed in '67-68, the offices were filled with a great army of employees, but, notwithstanding, the entire expenses of the Civil Government, including the Governor-General's salary and those of the Lieutenant-Governors, were $594,445.82. What was it now? The very same items now reached $961,675.82—an increase of nearly $70,000 in two years, in consequence, as he firmly believed, of the naturally bad system of Government that existed under a Coalition."

"The naturally bad system of Govern-"ment that existed under a Coalition"—that was the source of the evil of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's extravagance. "But," an elector will say, "you have "shown that the present Ministry is a "more iniquitous Coalition than that of "1867, therefore if your demon-"stration is a valid one, you "must be able to prove that the "expenditure under it has outstripped "that of which Mr. MACKENZIE com-"plained; in other words you must be "able to show worse consequences result-"ing from a worse system of Govern-"ment." And that is exactly what the records do show and prove, as for example:

	Entire expenses of Civil Government.
1870 (according to Mr. Mackenzie)	$661,675 82
1873 (Public Accounts, p. 70)	750,874 20
1874 (Public Accounts, p. 77)	883,685 53
1875 (Public Accounts, p. 86)	909,265 73

Could anything be more complete? Nothing, unless we had the official figures for 1876 which will probably reach $940,000.

With respect to the Ottawa Departments, although included in Civil Government, Mr. MACKENZIE was wont to make a special subject of them. The following extract from the St. Catharines speech already referred to more than once, will suffice to show the nature of his comments on that head:

"Why, the Ministry were packing the public buildings from attic to cellar—two or three in every room—till one could hardly find his way through them. The last time he was at Ottawa he found four men at the door waiting for the little man's behests inside."

Yet will it be believed that since this unsparing "Reformer" has held office, the salaries have been increased by $90,000 or as the Montreal *Herald* makes out, $95,000 a year! These sharp antitheses are startling enough, but from a bad system of Government evil consequences resulted, said Mr. MACKENZIE of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's Ministry, and from a worse flow worse, say the records. Here are the salaries; but perhaps to anticipate queries it will be well to say a word as to how we come to be possessed of the 1876 figures in this case. They are from a Parliamentary return (No. 120) brought down last session, which, whether from accident or design we know not, does not give the salaries of the Ministers and Deputy-Ministers, but only those of the subordinate employees. For the purposes of comparison, therefore, it became necessary to deduct from the official totals of the years previous, the salaries of Ministers and Deputy-Ministers. It may be asked—why not add on last year's salaries of Ministers and their deputies, and so make No. 120 complete? The answer is that there has probably been a large increase in the salaries of the latter since 1875, so that it was safer to reduce the previous years' totals by the process referred to. As to the complete accuracy of our figures, however, there would be no doubt, even if they were not confirmed by the Montreal *Herald's* reckonings, that journal favoured with the *full* official totals for 1876, bringing the increase up to $95,000, while we make it $90,-937:

	Total.	Increase over 1873.
1873	$333,597	
1874	389,830	$54,233
1875	419,823	86,226
1876	424,534	90,937

"The man who taught one thing in "Opposition and another when he was "in power," etc., how keenly the Premier is cut with his own knives!

4.) *The Independence of Parliament.*—This was the fourth and last, and next to his Anti-Coalition doctrine, the most sacred of the principles Mr. MACKENZIE cherished when in Opposition and pledged himself to take with him into office. He wore it so threadbare in Lambton that it is scarcely necessary to supply the electors with quotations by way of a refresher. They will remember how their representative raved about Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD's purchase of blankets from the firm with which Mr. WILLIAM BARBER was connected, and more violently still, about the case of Col. GRAY, who was paid $3,600 for codifying the laws. The following extract from a speech he made in East Elgin, reported in the *Globe* of the 15th October, 1870, is a chaste sample of hundreds of others:

"There was, for instance, their neighbour, Mr. Walsh, getting his salary of $4,000 as Railway Commissioner; Mr. McLennan at $3,000; Mr. John Hamilton Gray—vulgarly called 'Colonel' Gray—he being one of the militia colonels—who had got his daily wages doled out to him on the pretence of doing something that they called 'making uniform laws.'"

At London, eleven days later (*Globe* 26th October, 1870), Mr. MACKENZIE, after a most sweeping attack on Sir JOHN MACDONALD, based chiefly on the GRAY case, declared that his respect for the Independence of Parliament Act was so lofty, that he would even prohibit legal gentlemen in the House from holding briefs for the Government:

"It was not right that legal gentlemen should be employed by the Government while they sat in Parliament, and were supposed to represent independent constituencies. The Reform party wanted to put it out of the power of any Government to wield an influence of this kind."

With loud cries and professions of this kind, Mr. MACKENZIE led many honest men captive, not a few of whom, we dare say, may be counted among those who now support him in Lambton. He was the knight-errant of Parliamentary purity. Wherever he went, congratulatory addresses poured in upon him, and invariably his bold stand for the liberty of the Commons House was the attractive burden of the laboured flattery. For instance, at Galt (see *Globe* 25th August, 1871,) he was greeted with the following rhapsody:

"In common with the whole of that constituent body whose views we are here feebly endeavouring to express, we have long observed your unfaltering devotion to all those great principles which underlie and support wholesome, popular government in any country—honesty of purpose, as well as of conduct in the Executive, &c., unvarying hostility to everything that tends to fetter or weaken the thorough Independence of Parliament," &c.

And so he made his triumphal progresses through the country as the HAMPDEN of these degenerate days!

From that rosy picture let the men of Lambton turn to gaze on a most hideous one to be found at page 225 of the Post Office report for 1875:

St. John *Freeman*, printing, &c.	$7,196 31
do do do	471 00
do do do	14 50
do do do	300 00
	$7,981 81

The St. John *Freeman* is the property of Mr. ANGLIN, Speaker of the House of Commons, who is paid $4,000 a year for discharging his high duties with honesty and impartiality. Mr. MACKENZIE, the dauntless champion of Parliamentary independence, who would not even permit legal members to hold Government briefs, has no need of a private member or two, for his voting strength in the House is great enough, but that he may have the House wholly in his hands, he pays the Speaker double his salary by way of a retainer from the Executive! Of the unparalleled flagrancy of this job, it is needless to speak at length, for the *Globe* confessed the Premier's shame last week in these words:

"Some of the Opposition organs have been greatly concerned, for many days past, to know the opinion of the *Globe* respecting the charge, that Mr. Speaker Anglin had, at some time or other, received a sum of money—$8,000 is the amount stated—for 'extra printing' from the Government. We are glad to observe so great an eagerness on the part of the organs to receive light on this or any subject from the *Globe*, and shall always be ready to assist them to a sound conclusion, a goal at which their labours too seldom terminate. If we are correctly informed, the work done at Mr. Anglin's office was of a purely local and departmental character. Mr. Anglin had long been a warm supporter of Mr. Mackenzie before he was elected to the chair, and no one really supposes that his conduct in that position would be in the least biassed or influenced by any improper motives. The transaction was perfectly open and above board, and, like all others, subject to the scrutiny of the Public Accounts Committee. At the same time we have no hesitation in saying that the receipt of money for Government work by a member of the House of Commons does appear to us to be a contravention of the spirit if not the letter of the Independence of Parliament Act. It is probable the incident the organs have been clamouring about was the result of inadvertence, but we are glad that it is not likely to be repeated. Even where no harm is done it is well for members of Parliament to avoid even the appearance of any personal obligation to the Ministry of the day."

The same miserable excuses will doubtless be offered by Mr. MACKENZIE himself to-day. He will probably tell the people that because the Speaker is a political friend of his, the money paid him did not influence him politically, and was therefore not a bribe. Col. GRAY and Mr. AQUILA WALSH and Senator McLELLAN were political friends of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and nobody ever said that their political standing had been changed by their emoluments, but what of that! In those cases, moreover, the members affected could control nothing save their own votes, which had been already pledged, but in the SPEAKER's case how could he, when drawing double his salary from the Executive, decide impartially on the hundred and one points that arise between the Executive and the Opposition in the course of a Session? The Premier will also tell the people of Lambton that this job was the result not of a deliberate attempt to secure the Speaker's services in the House on the Government side, but of "inadvertence!" He will ask them to believe that the patronage he dispenses is so enormously large, and his interest in its dispensation so infinitesimally small, that eight thousand dollars' worth may be given out, and he not know the lucky man—just as he bought the 50,000 tons of steel rails through COOPER, FAIRMAN, & Co. in blank ignorance of his brother's interest in the firm! He will ask them to believe, for they are the stupid sheep and he the guileless shepherd, that $8,000 may be dropped into the till of the Speaker's newspaper office which does less business by thousands a year than either the Sarnia *Canadian* or *Observer*, and the Speaker be ignorant of the name of his patron! This is the "inadvertence" plea, and we ask the electors of Lambton to weigh it well before the Premier stammers it forth as his defence of the purchase, not of a private member as he alleged of Col. GRAY, but of the First Commoner himself!

To aid the electors in this process, we commend them to page 224 of the Post Office Report for 1875, where they will find the following:

Citizen Publishing Co. Halifax:—	
Printing for the P. O. Department	$9,140 99
Printing for the Money Order Office	1,033 75
	$10,174 74

The Halifax *Citizen* Publishing Co. is Mr. VAIL, Minister of Militia, Mr. ALFRED JONES, M. P. for Halifax, Hon. JAMES COCHRANE, of the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia, and one or two others, but the three gentlemen mentioned were the chief proprietors in 1875 when the job was perpetrated. Was this job an "inadvertent" one also? These jobs, it is worthy of remark, are jobs in more than one sense. Apart from the violation of the Independence of Parliament Act involved, they carry upon them the stamp of fraud. The two bills together, the *Freeman's* and the *Citizen's*, amount to over $18,000, while, as will be seen at page 223 of the report, the cost of Post Office printing *and advertising* for Ontario and Quebec together was only $7,500! So that the guilt of these most indefensible violations of Parliamentary purity is intensified by most unmitigated frauds upon the public!

This, we take it, is a fitting climax to a brief record of the inglorious fate of Mr. MACKENZIE's great principles. His own words, and the remorseless records to which we have referred the reader, certainly place him in no enviable light in which to appear to-day even before the electors of Lambton.

FIRE.

THERE are in this climate of ours three different times or seasons when fire once started is apt to spread far and wide, and when a small spark readily causes a great conflagration. One is in the very coldest weather of winter, when people put on roaring fires, and when stovepipes become red hot, a danger of which we are far too careless, though it is by no means an unfamiliar one. Another of these times comes every spring—a time of dry northerly winds, which take the moisture out of everything exposed to them as effectually as the hottest sunshine. This spell of dry wind may last a week, or perhaps three weeks, but when it lasts over eight or ten days it brings great danger. Then the dust flies on roads that were muddy only a week before, the upper layer of leaves in the woods, fence rails, brush heaps, shingles on the roofs of houses, wooden eavetroughs and cornices, become dry as tinder; and as this particular wind blows almost constantly while it lasts, any chance spark is sure to be well fanned. And the third season of special danger is the hot dry spell which comes once or oftener every summer. The ruins of Brussels, of St. Hyacinthe, and of a great part of Seaforth attest the special danger attaching to the latter.

These last three warnings show the pressing necessity there is in our towns and villages of some better means of defence against fire than are yet generally in use. We have recently spoken of the great practical value of what may be called small precautions against fire—precautions that are really worth much though they cost little. And we would now suggest the importance of taking extra precautions, and of keeping extra watch and ward, during the times and seasons of special danger just mentioned. The observation of many of our readers will confirm the truth of what we say as to these particular times and seasons.

To what we remarked a few days ago, as to the advisability of the insurance companies offering a premium for certain domestic precautions against fire, it has been objected that such precautions are by Act of Parliament already made compulsory on insurers. We can only say, as we did in the first place, that they exist on paper, but not always in fact. It may be expected that after the warnings of recent date the companies will take vigorous action; and also that in every incorporated town and village in Canada it will be deemed the first duty of the Council to provide means of protection against fire.

MR. PETER GOW SHELVED.

THE Guelph *Herald* announces that Mr. PETER GOW, M.P.P., has resigned his seat in the Local Legislature to accept the Shrievalty of Wellington, rendered vacant by the death of Sheriff GRANGE. Mr. Gow's party services entitle him to the reward which has been conferred upon him. He has been a steady supporter of the Grit cause in office and out of it. For a few months he was a member of the Local Government of Ontario, but was quietly kicked out by Mr. BLAKE to make way for Mr. TIMOTHY BLAIR PARDEE, "Ontario "House, Ontario Legislature, Sarnia, "Ontario," of coal oil notoriety. The man who could quietly pocket that indignity deserved a good reward. Part payment Mr. Gow received in the removal of the Agricultural Farm and College from Mimico to Guelph; the balance comes home to him more nearly in the Shrievalty. With Mr. DAVID STIRTON in the Guelph Post Office and Mr. PETER GOW lording it in the Sheriff's office, the Grit *regime* will be fairly established in Wellington. It is not in every constituency that the sweets of office fall into the mouths of anxious expectants so quickly as they have in Wellington: whose good people will doubtless be duly grateful for their good luck.

Mr. Gow's acceptance of office will necessitate another election in South Wellington.

THE AMERICAN DUTY ON BARLEY.

THE Guelph *Herald* has some remarks on the injustice done to Canada by the American duty on barley, which it rightly enough concludes will be more felt by our farmers in this than in some former years, by reason of the lower price of barley the present season. Our contemporary is, however, wrong on one point, which when correctly stated makes this year's loss to Canadian farmers appear proportionately greater than before. The American duty on barley is stated at twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, whereas it should be 15 cents per bushel, at which it has stood for a number of years. When the price here is 75 cents, these rates would be exactly equal; if above that the 15 cents per bushel would be the more favourable to us of the two; but if below that the 20 per cent. would be the lower duty. In 1874, about this time, barley from farmers' waggons was bringing, in Toronto, from 82 to 84 cents; in 1875, same time, 75 to 85 cents; and at present it brings from 55 to 62 cents. The 15 cents per bushel was in these former years a shade lighter an impost than 20 per cent. would have been, but this year, owing to the lower market price of barley, the 15 cents per bushel is rather more than 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. It is as well that this point should be set right, as we believe the impression that the American duty on barley is 20 per cent., very generally prevails. The duty on wheat, we may add, is 20 cents per bushel, and on flour twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; rates which nearly balance each other when wheat stands at a dollar a bushel and flour at five dollars a barrel. But when, as is generally the case, the price of wheat is over a dollar, the duty on flour is higher than the duty on wheat; and this result is secured, that although the Americans may sometimes buy our best wheat to mix with their own inferior wheat, Canadian flour is effectually excluded from their market.

WE commented the other day on the extraordinary, though not singular, fact that, overlooking our own people, the Dominion Government and its agents were purchasing supplies of various kinds in the United States. It is hard to say to what extent this preference for the foreigner goes. We have before us at the time of writing a coloured poster in reference to the opening of the Intercolonial railway, and looking at the imprint we find that it has issued from the press of a Buffalo firm. We seriously appeal to Mr. MACKENZIE, and ask him is it not about time this sort of thing should be stopped. Times are not so brisk in Canada that the cream of Government work should be carried to the United States.

CANADIAN.

Bogus ten cent pieces of Canada currency are in circulation in Stratford. They are faithful representations of the issue of 1874, but are readily detected by their dull, leaden ring.

The other day, Mrs. MUNN, a resident of Otterville, while milking a cow for a neighbour, was attacked by the animal and tossed several times. She was also gored in the side by the infuriated beast, and has been lying for several days in a critical condition.

On Tuesday, Aug. 29th, at Windsor, Officer Bartlett seized a horse and light waggon, with a quantity of tinware, belonging to a Russian, for false entry, not because the goods were entered too low, but because one-half of them were not reported.

John Grenville, second son of John Grenville, Sr., had a narrow escape from being killed on Saturday last. It seems that he was in the Thorold Planing Mills for some purpose or another, and was standing near the large planing machine on the ground floor, when the belt slipped off and hit him a severe blow on the face and neck, inflicting rather serious injuries. The young man is now able to be around town.

New steel rails have within the past week been laid on the line of the Great Western through this town. These improved rails were, some time ago, laid on the line from Harrisburg to within a short distance of Galt, and we believe the Board have now decided to continue them through to Southampton. The fencing along the line is also being overhauled, much of that within the town having been rebuilt within the past week.—*Galt Reporter, Aug. 30.*

The Stratford *Herald* of this week (Aug. 30) comes to us greatly enlarged and otherwise improved. The office has been furnished with a new Wharfedale press, capacity from 1,500 to 2,000 impressions per hour, also a new steam engine. The *Herald* is an able and influential advocate of the Liberal-Conservative cause, and we are pleased to hear of these indications of its prosperity. Mr. James Robb is proprietor, and Mr. A. W. Wright, formerly of Guelph, editor.

The Napanee *Standard* says:—"For three years a revival of the lumber interests has been looked for, and in Convention lumbermen have promised faithfully to lessen the productions. Yet two or three times each year we read of some one trying to 'steal a march' on his brethren by floating a production of greater compass than when the trade was brisk. The result this year is an excess of 3,000,000 feet of square timber over last year's yield in the Ottawa district."

The Essex *Times* says:—"On Tuesday morning (August 29th), when Mr. Samuel Port entered his stable, he found to his astonishment, that during Monday night some demon had entered it and for some diabolical purpose attempted to cut his horse's throat. The gash, if straight, would be from sixteen to eighteen inches long. It commenced under the jaw, the halter being cut there, and ran up in the direction of the ear, then turning on to the jaw and running down in the direction of the nose. The wound bled profusely, as the blood bespattered all round the stall showed. It required twelve stitches to close up the cut. We have not language sufficiently strong to condemn the perpetration of such an outrage upon any of our citizens, and we hope the police will exercise as much vigilance in ferreting out the offender as they do in committing men as vagrants."

"A Cape Bretonman," writing from Nanaimo, British Columbia, to the Cape Breton, N. S., *Times*, says:—"This place, like many others, has its dark spots as well as its luminous ones that seem to attract the labouring men of Cape Breton. The coal mines of Vancouver's Island are not extensive enough to employ many men; there are only four small collieries on the Island, and the whole of them can only employ about 250 miners. Owing to the dull times in the United States, the miners are coming here in hundreds; some of them get work while others have to return without obtaining employment. The capitalists, like those in Cape Breton and most other places, seldom lose a chance of trying to reduce wages whenever there is an overplus of men. * * I would have travellers from Cape Breton and elsewhere to bear in mind that to be here without employment and short of stamps is not a desirable situation."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool Aug. 24th.

THE "CLAIMANT'S" SYMPATHISERS.

Some time since a number of ladies of Southampton forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department a copy of the affidavit of the late Dowager Lady Tichborne, printed in gold upon white satin, and relative to the "Claimant." Upon this, a correspondence ensued between the Home Office and a lady signing herself "Ellen Maffey." Mr. A. F. O. Liddell, addressing the lady, said:—"Madam,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inquiring whether the affidavit of the late Dowager Lady Tichborne, printed in gold upon white satin, which has been forwarded by the ladies of Southampton, has yet reached her Majesty. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you that the Secretary of State has considered the affidavit sent; but that he conceives it no part of his duty to lay before her Majesty a copy of an affidavit made some years ago in a Chancery suit, although the document is printed and bound in a decorative form, when unaccompanied by any petition or memorial, and upon which the Secretary of State could not advise her Majesty to give any directions." Further correspondence took place, in the course of which the Secretary of State was told:—"The ladies of Southampton, mothers of families, are not seeking that you should give any advice to her Majesty on the subject, but simply to lay the same before their beloved Queen, leaving her Majesty to use a mother's discretion on the subject." Again the Home office wrote, refusing to give the Queen any advice on the subject, and in the meantime the white satin document remains at Whitehall.

THE TROUBLES IN FIJI.

The *Times* says that the present troubles with the Fijians have arisen from various causes. First many of the natives attributed the disastrous visitation of measles to British connection, and had been purposely introduced to weaken the native strength. The hill tribes, mostly cannibals, were also turbulent and discontented. Sir A. Gordon sought interviews with the mountain Chiefs, and warned them that if they were desirous to escape punishment they must respect certain elementary conditions of order. "They must acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, they must abstain from murder, they must not carry off women from the Christian villages, they must abandon cannibalism." To support these admonitions a strong camp was formed on the borders of the disturbed country, and the Governor [illegible] he could be obeyed, "if only a few moments, [illegible] whole of the mountaineers would be brought, under control without bloodshed and without fear for the future." Unluckily, the match was applied inopportunely to the train of hot and angry feelings by "the injudicious meddling of unauthorized agents and the working of certain tribal jealousies." On the 12th of April last an outbreak of the mountaineers threatened the Christian and semi-civilized villages on the banks of the rivers in the plain. There was no sufficient force to drive back the raiders at the outset. They burnt the villages and murdered and devoured the inhabitants. In some quarters they were repelled by the natives themselves; in others, the Fijian police beat them back with loss. But it was plainly necessary for the security and peace of the Colony that order should be placed upon a firmer basis than before, and this task Sir Arthur Gordon accordingly undertook. The marauding rebels have been beaten, their strongholds captured, and many of them taken prisoners, but the friendly natives, whether chiefs or mere soldiers, have shown admirable qualities of self-restraint and loyalty. They had an enemy by no means contemptible to contend against; for, though the insurgents offered no energetic resistance, their mountain forts are described as "places of great natural advantages for defence," and so strengthened by art and toil as to justify the boast of their possessors that they were impregnable. These strongholds, however, were abandoned on the approach of Mr. Gordon's force. The conquerors had grievous wrongs to avenge, for the rebels had murdered the wives and children of their kinsmen, roasting some even alive for their hideous banquets. Yet discipline, it is said, was preserved throughout; no savage reprisals were attempted, and Sir Arthur Gordon bears willing witness to the influence of moral and religious restraints over the conduct of men who a few years since were ferocious savages themselves. Their treatment of the prisoners and the wounded was the more admirable, because their Commander could exercise only a moral power, and had no white force to support his authority. His success was, nevertheless, complete. He broke the power of the Cannibal tribes along the whole line of operations, and captured a large number of the worst criminals. Thirty-five of these prisoners were tried at or near the scene of the atrocious murders and horrible feastings, of which they were one and all found guilty. The Governor commuted the capital sentence in the case of the greater number, but fifteen were condemned to death, without hope of remission, and all but one, a "professional poisoner," who succeeded in breaking prison, were executed. It is believed that the success of these operations, the condign punishment of the worst offenders, and the lenity used with the others will quickly subdue the agitation in the rest of the disturbed districts of Viti Levu. Yet it is deplorable that the beginning of our dominion in Fiji, already saddened by a desolating pestilence, should be further darkened by avenging war and military executions.

THE BUCKS ELECTION.

The Liberal "unknown" is at last announced, and turns out to be the Hon. Rupert Carington, brother of Lord Carington and the Hon. Col. Carington, M. P., for the borough of High Wycombe. The *Times* does not think the Honourable Rupert will head the poll. "There is no harm in trying" is about the sum of its consolation for the adventurous aspirant.

THE HOME RULE CONVENTION—A SCENE.

At the closing meeting of the Home Rule Convention the following resolution was adopted:—"That Mr. Butt be elected President of the Irish Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain for the coming year." It was also resolved:—"That we feel that the fact of our being able to hold meetings of representatives of English Associations without violating any law, while all meetings of Irish representatives are prohibited, under severe penalties, from assembling, very strikingly and yet painfully impresses on us the nature of the coercion under which the natural opinion of Ireland is kept down. That we feel more strongly the injustice done to the Irish people by this law which deprives them of the right of having and bearing arms." In the evening there was a dinner, and towards its close, a detective being discovered in the room a tumult arose, and the man was finally called before Mr. Butt and examined. He admitted that he was from the Dublin detective department in the Exchange court, when shouts arose against the Government, and Major O'Gorman threatened that when the House met again the whole matter must be investigated. The confusion was extraordinary, and it was feared for some time the man would be subjected to extreme violence and seemed preparing to defend himself. He was finally caught by about a dozen men and thrust out. The speaking was violent, and the incident of the detective gave occasion for angry observations. The scene was indescribable.

"PAWNING" A DAUGHTER.

We read in the London *Globe*:—It appears that, in some parts of India, an editor, when he is "hard up," and has pawned or sold everything he has, can fall back upon a last resource, provided he be a married man and have children, and have no scruples. *He can pawn his own daughter!* At first sight the very mention of such a possibility in an Englishman—in an Englishman in India, amongst foreigners who have to judge of England by the specimens of our race they see there—and in an Englishman of education, as we presume even in a remote Indian province an editor should be, seems utterly absurd. But the simple fact is, that a man—if we can call him so—of the name of Verner, editor of the *Rajpootana News*, appears to have pledged a daughter of his, with the consent of his wife, and all in due (or *quasi*) legal form. The documents relating to this transaction have fallen into the hand of the editor of the *Star of India*, a new paper published in Ajmere, and he has most properly published it, and drawn the attention of the Government of India, and his brethren of the Press in India, to it. In the course of his article occurs the following paragraph, which speaks for itself, and has been widely quoted in India:—

"We subjoin a copy of the bond by which Mr. Verner pawned his own daughter 'Alice' for 100r:—

"'No. E. 766487.

"'I acknowledge to have received as a loan from Mr. John Mason, of Kurar the sum of rupees one hundred, for the security of which I leave with him my daughter Alice Verner; upon payment of the abovementioned sum, he, the said John Mason, will return my daughter back to me again. Signed at Kurar on the seventh day of May, 1875.

"(Sd.) 'CHARLES H. VERNER,
'Father.

"(Sd.) 'BRIDGET VERNER,
'Mother.'

"This Mr. Verner is the present editor of the *Rajpootana News*; he never paid the bond, consequently the girl was abandoned, and, although no punishment is provided by the Penal Code for pawning a girl, there is punishment for abandoning a daughter, and under this section Mr. Verner is liable." When such abominable scandals as these obtain wide currency in India, we know what we must expect. The acute Bengalee or Parsee, stores up in his brain all such incidents; and when they become numerous he recalls them to our recollection, perhaps just when we least desire it. One of the great traits of Hindû character is a love for offspring. And here natives are told of a European, who, they imagined, was a leader of English opinion in one part of India, pawning his daughter for a miserable ten pounds, and afterwards deserting her entirely! The story is a most humiliating one.

THE CARMARTHEN TRAGEDY.

The jury at the inquest on Mr. Johnes returned a verdict of wilful murder against Henry Tremble, and the jury, in Tremble's case, returned a verdict of *felo de se*. The murderer was buried at midnight. Tremble, before committing suicide, wrote to Mr. Chidlow, vicar of the parish, requesting him to become his executor, and apportioned his money between his daughters. The vicar was legally obliged to hand the document over to Tremble's widow. There is, says the *Telegraph*, a horrible completeness, compactness, and thoroughness in the history of the detestable deed of assassination, followed by the suicide of the assassin, which has just been accomplished in Carmarthenshire. The cynical essayist whose theme was "Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts," would have been fain to admit that, in this dreadful instance, the unities were as rigorously observed as in a Greek tragedy. A harrowing simplicity from first to last pervades this tale of blood, and the motives of the murderer are as palpable as the means which he adopted to perpetrate his crime, and subsequently, by self-slaughter, to elude the grasp of justice.

Mrs. Cookman lies in a critical state, and has not yet been informed of her father's death.

ITEMS.

The Glasgow *Herald* states that Sir James Falshaw is the only Lord Provost of Edinburgh who has been created a baronet since 1838, when the dignity was conferred upon Sir James Forrest on the occasion of the Queen's coronation.

The "Sweepings" of the Mint floor last year realized £3,365 1s. 6d.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have circulated notices in all the London markets, announcing their intention of prosecuting all persons detected plucking the feathers off live poultry.

It is stated, says the *Scotsman*, that the inventory of the personal effects of the late Mr. James Baird has been registered, and gives a personality of £1,190,000.

Dr. Horatio Powys has announced his intention of resigning the bishopric of Sodor and Man, over which he has long presided, on the ground of ill-health. The salary attached to the bishopric is £2,400 a year, but the Bishop is not entitled under any circumstances to a seat in the House of Lords.

A letter from Cadiz, dated August 16th, says:—"Last week the thermometer in a cellar, cool and in a draught of air, stood for two days at 106 deg.; placed under a tree in open air, it stood at 113 deg. at midday; being put into a barrel full of sherry in the sun, it stood at 95 deg. The streets are deserted except at night, and shops are half closed. All business is done at early morn and after eight at night. Strong field labourers refuse to work. Many have died in the hot plains round Seville and Cordova. Near the latter place the olive gardens of famous Montoro have been destroyed by fire; 5,000 trees burnt like a tinder."

A party of Sioux Indians, four men and four women, has visited Madame Tussaud's exhibition. They were attired in their native costume, and caused quite a sensation among the assembled visitors.

The *Medical Examiner* says that an official inquiry into the results of gymnastic exercises has recently been instituted at a military gymnastic school in France. The results of the inquiry, which extended over a period of six months, established:—1. That the muscular force is increased, on the average, 15 to 17 per cent., and occasionally from 25 to 30 per cent., while the force has, as we might expect, a tendency to become equal on both sides of the body. 2. That the capacity of the chest is increased by one-sixth, at the lowest. 3. That the weight of the individual is increased from 6 to 7 per cent., and occasionally from 10 to 15 per cent., while the bulk of the body is diminished, thus showing that the profit is confined to the muscular system. The increase of muscular force was generally confined to the first three months of the course. During the last months a serious diminution usually occurred, and here the dynamometer gave positive indication of the necessity of moderating or suspending the exercises.

A curious pamphlet published at St. Petersburg gives particulars of the enormous annual loss caused by wolves, nearly 200,000 in number. In 1875 no less than 200 people were destroyed by wolves, and many and various are the means suggested for suppressing these injurious animals, such as forming regular hunts, giving premiums for every one killed, poisoning them, etc. A comparison is instituted between the losses occasioned by cattle plagues and fires and those caused by wolves, and, extraordinary as it may seem, the proportion of damage done by wolves as compared with cattle plagues is as 200 to 240. In the year 1873, for example, in one Government, that of Vologda, comprising an area of 354,000 square versts, they killed 14,000 head of large cattle and 35,000 head of small; in the Kazan Government, in a space of only 56,000 square versts, they killed 5,000 large and 26,000 small, of an aggregate value of 254,000 roubles, the population of this Government being only 1,715,000. In the St. Petersburg Government the losses are smaller, but even there, in the same year, property was destroyed by wolves to the extent of 64,000 roubles. And these figures are taken at very moderate estimates—taking only 30 roubles all round for large cattle, and four roubles for small cattle, such as sheep and calves. In forty-five Russian Governments, exclusive of the Baltic Provinces and Poland, 741,900 head of cattle were destroyed in one year, making a loss to the country of over 7,500,000 roubles, or more than a million sterling.

The London *Globe* condemns the use of iced water in hot weather, and also wine and spirits. It praises cold tea and adds:—Next come the various vegetable emulsions, prepared by pouring boiling water upon sliced fruit, and allowing it to stand until cold. Few people have any notion how delicious the drinks are that can be thus concocted, provided they are made, in vulgar parlance, "fresh and fresh," and are not allowed to "turn." A gallon of boiling water poured upon four chopped Ribston pippins and then allowed to cool slowly produces a liquor as compared with which champagne cup, Badminton, brandy and soda, iced water, or even mint julep are mere vanities.

In the new Trade Union Act (39 and 40 Vic., c. 22) several important alterations have been made in the law. The term "trade union" has now a different definition. It means any combination, whether temporary or permanent, for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, whether such combination would or would not if the principal act had not been passed been deemed to have been an unlawful combination by reason of some one or more of its purposes being in restraint of trade. By the law as now amended a person under twenty-one but above sixteen can be a member of a trade union unless provision be made in the rules to the contrary, and may, subject to the rules, enjoy all the rights of a member except as provided, and may execute all instruments, but is not to be a member of the committee of management, trustee, or treasurer of the trade union.

An important provision appears in the new Poor Law Act as to husbands and wives in workhouses. It is enacted by the 10th section that "when any two persons, being husband and wife, shall be admitted into any workhouse, and either of them shall be infirm, sick, or disabled by any injury, or above the age of sixty years, it shall be lawful for the guardians of the union or parish to which such workhouse shall belong to permit in their discretion such husband and wife to live together, and every such case shall be reported forthwith to the Local Government Board."

Messrs. R. M. Wanzer & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., continue to run their factory and foundry on full time and full force. It is encouraging to know that the demand for Wanzer Machines enables Messrs. Wanzer & Co. to keep their works running full-handed. The Wanzer F Machine is in great demand in Canada, being the only Sewing Machine with reversible feed in the market. Agents are ordering fast, which shows conclusively that the superiority of the Wanzer Sewing Machines in durability, finish, and excellence of work is appreciated by the public. 6

Messrs. W. D. Hepburn & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Preston, have resumed operations, with nearly as many hands as they had on before the strike. The old hands whom they have taken back again are working at the reduced wages which they objected to when they struck.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

Mr. George Smith, the Assyrian explorer, is dead.

A Russian newspaper has been suspended for three months for publishing warlike articles.

The Spanish Government has ordered the immediate removal from all Protestant chapels, Bible societies, and schools all placards and inscriptions indicating the faith.

Hostilities have broken out on the west coast of Africa, and a British expedition, consisting of three ships, had a conflict with the natives. Several villages were burned, and a number of Englishmen wounded.

The anniversary of the battle of Sedan was celebrated on Saturday throughout Germany. All the newspapers had leading articles in honour of the day, almost all of which were remarkable for their tone of conciliation toward France.

The weather continues unsettled and unseasonably cold, as it has been throughout Great Britain for ten days past. There has also been an unusual quantity of rain accompanied in many sections by violent winds. Similar reports have been received from France, Germany, and Switzerland.

Advices from Dundee report great depression in trade there. A fortnight ago one of the largest works in the town closed, throwing nearly two thousand persons out of employment. On Tuesday Ritchie & Simpson announced one of their mills closed till Thursday next, and also intimated the possibility of having to dispense with all their weavers, between two and three hundred, in another mill at the same time.

American.

It is confidently asserted that Sitting Bull was killed at the battle of Big Horn.

A can of dynamite exploded on Tuesday at the Government works, Hell Gate, New York, killing three men and seriously injuring several others.

A Washington special says that the story that a forcible disarming of the Indians at the Agencies was contemplated is contradicted by the officials at the Interior Department.

The Nesperce Indians of Oregon have made a demand on the commandant of Fort Walla Walla for two men who killed an Indian last spring, threatening to burn every house in the valley within two weeks if the demand is not complied with.

The firemen along the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific railroad are on strike. Two or three attempts to throw trains from the track in the south-western division have been made, but without success. A few rioters have been arrested.

On Monday a steamboat went from New York to welcome some excursionists, and while a salute was being fired an explosion took place, shattering the arm of the gunner. Another person volunteered to act as gunner, who left the powder box open, when a spark fell in, causing another explosion, which seriously injured a number of spectators.

The thirteen Chicago distillers and rectifiers and others, known as the first batch, indicted a year ago last May, and who gave their evidence to the Government, were brought up in the United States Court on Monday, and after brief presentations of the facts by counsel in their behalf, were discharged.

The order requiring the payment of alimony in the case of Ann Eliza against Brigham Young not having been complied with, an execution was issued and placed in the hands of the proper officer, who attached about $4,000 worth of property, consisting of horses, carriages, and other goods to satisfy the judgment for $3,600 alimony due the plaintiff.

The steam barge City of Port Huron, loaded with iron ore, sank on Monday afternoon at four o'clock in fifty feet of water in Lake Huron, three miles north of Lakeport. The cause of the disaster, as nearly as can be learned at the present time, was as follows:—She had consumed all her coal, and consequently became down by the head, so much so that her syphon and pumps and other machinery did not work well. Capt. Davis thinking that he could do better nearer shore let go the vessels in tow and turned towards shore, but owing to her condition the barge handled badly and shipped several seas in rapid succession, which sank her. Capt. Davis and all of the crew were saved.

A special to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, dated North Bank of Yellowstone Aug. 27, *via* Bismarck, says:—"The latest intelligence received concerning the movement of Indians leads to the belief that Sitting Bull's band are trying to cross the Yellowstone, and reach their proper hunting-ground or Dry fork of the Missouri." The steamer Yellow Stone on her late trip up the river was fired on by Indians and one man killed. The fifth infantry and a battalion of the twenty-second are designated as the infantry garrison of a new post to be built at the mouth of Tongue river, and the Lieut.-Gen. has directed that these troops be relieved from the marching column and set at work providing themselves for the winter.

On the occasion of the excursion of the Grand Trunk Railway employees from Brantford to Buffalo on Saturday, one of the number becoming intoxicated remained over and visiting the lower part of the city, was found on Sunday dead in a bed in a house of prostitution. Nothing further than an employee's excursion ticket was found on his person to identify him. He was probably thirty-five years of age, dark full whiskers; wore white vest, dark woollen pants, white shirt, and silk hat; fore finger of right hand gone; silver ring on little finger of same hand; wore silver watch and plated chain, attached to which was a $5 American gold piece. Foul play is suspected. A *post mortem* examination will be held. The inmates of the house have been arrested.

The following telegram was received in New Orleans on Monday:—"Coushatta, La.—To Acting Governor Antoine, New Orleans.—Z. T. Webster, Clerk of the District Court, Parish of Red River, was waylaid and shot at last evening about five o'clock. Webster was wounded and his horse killed." A special from Bastrop, La., says on Friday last a courier announced that the negroes were up in arms. The citizens immediately armed, mounted, and left for the scene of reported trouble. After scouting for the best part of the forenoon and finding no armed bands anywhere, they broke up in small squads and disbanded. As one of these squads of about fifteen was riding homeward they were suddenly fired on by a band of negroes under cover. The party immediately charged on the negroes, who fled, and were closely pursued, killing one and wounding four of the negroes. One negro was taken prisoner, and says they were put up to taking arms by white men, among whom was one Law, who last year murdered Mayor Phelps of Bastroup. Two gentlemen, Nick Evans and his brother, one a rich merchant of Bastroup, and the other a large planter in the neighbourhood, as they were going from their place, four or five miles east of Bastroup, to visit a sick neighbour were waylaid and shot by a hidden party. Evans died this morning. No sufficient cause has yet been given for this murder. A negro named Morgan, supposed to be the assassin, worked on Evans' place, and had been discharged. No arrest has been yet made. The murderer is supposed to have fled towards Ouachita. The citizens are in close pursuit.

The following has just been received from a reliable correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* at Kansas, Ark.:—"At Gum Spring, one and a half miles south of Searcy, a lot of religious fanatics known as 'Cobbites' have been acting very strangely. Mr. C. D. Humphreys, of Searcy, and Mr. Blake, of El Paso, went out to investigate, and the former was seized, cut to pieces, and decapitated, his head being impaled on a fence picket. Blake escaped and brought the horrible news to Searcy. A *posse* started out and found the fanatics gesticulating frantically around Humphreys' head. They attacked the *posse*, when Black, the leader of the latter, ordered his men to fire, and two Cobbites were killed. Four men, four women, and three children were arrested and taken to Searcy, and subsequently released, as they were crazy from the combined effects of religion and starvation. Their leader is a man named Cobb, who they think is Christ. It appears that Cobb came from Michigan, where he taught his atrocious doctrines until driven out. He first settled in south eastern Missouri, where he made new converts and, it is said, offered up infants as sacrifices. He was driven from there, and with his fanatical followers went to White County, Ark., and induced a few more innocent people to join him. The accounts received do not give any adequate reason or cause for the attack upon Humphreys and Blake and the murder of the former, but the Cobbites seem to have been wrought up to a high degree of religious excitement or frenzy and were urged on by old man Cobb, who had taught his deluded followers that he was not only Christ in person but that he uttered the decrees of God Himself, and that anything they did was devoid of sin.

Canadian.

The Hon. Mr. Blake arrived in Ottawa on Monday. He was met by several Ministers at the station.

A lad named Staples was killed in Bowmanville on Tuesday by falling off a load of grain, the wheels of the waggon passing over him.

A grand religious celebration took place at Gatineau Point on Sunday, when the statue of St. Francis de Salle was blessed in the Roman Catholic church.

Two residents of Walkerton, named Arnold and Green, quarrelled recently, when Arnold struck his antagonist on the head with a stone, from the effects of which he died on Tuesday.

A fire broke out in McFarlane's waggon shop, Durham, on Tuesday, and before the progress of the flames could be stopped the Argyle Hotel, registry office, Trinity church, and several dwelling houses were destroyed.

At Carleton Place on Monday a fire was discovered in the store of McGregor & McLean. The building and goods were nearly all destroyed; insurances on the goods, $2,000 in the Niagara and $2,000 in the Ottawa Agricultural.

On Saturday last a man named Pinchard, a resident of Port Dover, was engaged by a traveller to take him to Port Ryerse with a sail-boat, and on his return the boat was upset, a heavy sea running at the time. The boat and part of his clothing were found about two miles out in the lake on Sunday morning, but the body has not yet been found. Deceased was a quiet and inoffensive man, and leaves a wife and two children.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in a small grocery on Main street, Seaforth, kept by a Mrs. Griffith, about two o'clock, and, being surrounded by wooden buildings, it spread north and south with fearful rapidity. It soon crossed to the west side of the street, igniting the cornice on the Mansion Hotel and Thomas Coventry's shoe store, consuming the entire blocks on both sides of Main street, and extending along Goderich street on both sides to the distance of a block.

Early on Monday morning Detectives Phair and Murphy saw a man with a horse on the market, London, buying a saddle. After some conversation their suspicions were aroused, and they arrested the man, who gave his name as John Jackson, of Iowa, and stated he had bought the horse from one Donnelly at Clandeboye for $55. On being arraigned before the Police Magistrate, however, the man pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing the horse, saying he had taken it from a field near Ailsa Craig on Friday night last. The prisoner was remanded.

A sad accident occurred near Bertie on Monday, resulting in the death of a man named T. Franz Crause. He and several others in the employment of a man named Belhoere, who owns extensive quarries, were on the dock engaged in pulling a scow alongside, preparing to load it, when by some means the scow became unmanageable, and Crause having one end of the tow rope around his body it dragged him into the water, and before he could be recovered life was extinct. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his untimely end.

At the Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron race for the Mayor's Cup at Halifax, on Saturday a sad accident occurred. There was considerable wind and heavy rain all day. Towards evening when the boats were returning one of them, the Cygnet, was struck by a squall near the Narrows after coming out of Bedford Basin, and two men were drowned. One was the owner of the boat, Mr. Wm. B. Fay, a young merchant, the other Mr. Samuel Tupper, Inspector of Inland Revenue. Both were married with families. Three others in the boat were saved.

A terrible tragedy occurred at a fire at Ottawa, on Sunday, resulting in the death of a respectably connected young man named Frank Carleton. It appears that he with some companions, took refuge in the loft of a barn owned by Mr. Turgeon near Mosgrove street, Lower Town. About three o'clock the hay caught fire, supposed to be from a spark from a pipe or lighted match. In a minute the whole structure was in flames. The engines were quickly on hand, and when the fire was subdued the charred remains of Carleton were discovered. The head and face were unrecognizable, but the clothing on the body was partially preserved. The unfortunate man appeared to have died in great agony, his arms being outstretched and his hands tightly clenched.

On Saturday last about six p.m., at Tilbury station, Canada Southern railway, a stabbing affray took place between an English labourer named Wm. Garbit, and a Frenchman named Francis Tramblay, general grocer, of Tilbury. It appears that Garbit was going peaceably by Tramblay's store on the road, when Tramblay came out, and without a word struck Garbit twice and knocked him down, and attempted a third blow, when Garbit struck him in the breast with a pocket knife, producing a severe if not fatal gash in the abdomen. Garbit gave himself up, and has been committed to Sandwich to await trial. Tramblay was placed under Dr. Golden's care, who has hopes of his recovery. Whiskey is said to be the cause, as both were intoxicated.

On Saturday night, about eight o'clock, a horrible murder was committed about two miles south-east of Napanee, on the Kingston road, South Fredericksburg. Reuben Loucks, aged fifty, went to the house of his brother William, aged twenty-eight, close by, and an altercation ensued, arising out of an old feud. Reuben was ordered out of the house, and went into a field adjoining, where he was followed by William. A struggle ensued. The brothers closed, and Reuben immediately stabbed his brother with a large clasp knife in the pit of the stomach, producing a cut about four inches long, and cutting through the pancreas and severing the tip of the left lobe of the liver. The wounded man cried out "I am stabbed," and started for the house, some thirty rods distant, and on reaching the gate he became very faint from loss of blood, and was assisted into the house by his wife and the prisoner's wife. Dr. Ruttan was immediately summoned and dressed the wound, but the victim's recovery is impossible. Chief Allen, of the Napanee Police Force, with great promptitude went to the scene of the homicide and arrested the culprit, who was found in his own house. Three murderous knives were found on his person. He was lodged in Napanee gaol before midnight.

At half past one on Sunday afternoon a fire commenced in the west end of the city of St. Hyacinthe, and, fanned by the high north-west wind blowing, soon literally swept the lower part of the city out of existence. The flames leaped over into the main street and ran down both sides with lightning-like rapidity, taking in their course the St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and National Banks, the Post Office, Market, Court House, a factory, and over eighty wholesale and retail stores. Everything fell before the devouring element despite the frantic exertions of the poorly organized fire brigade and the citizens. The fire during this time, or about 3 p. m., had spread by means of the burning cinders and the wind to the three parallel streets and burnt everything up. House after house, mostly of wood, was swept off like chaff. People had not time to save a stitch, and at 7 p. m. the news came that 600 houses had been burned, and that the conflagration was over, because there was nothing more to devour. At 2 p.m. a despatch was sent to the Chief of the Montreal fire brigade from the Mayor, saying, "The city is all on fire; water works burst; send all help possible." Immediately on receipt of this ten men and a steam fire engine were sent by special train, and reached St. Hyacinthe at 5.30 p.m. It was then too late to save much, and by the time the hose was laid to the river and operations begun it was six o'clock. An attempt was made to blow up some outhouses and stop the spread of fire to the south-east, but it utterly failed. Hundreds of families are homeless and with nothing to eat. Food is urgently needed. Such a terrible fire never visited a Quebec town before, with the exception of that at St. John's. There are not 100 houses left standing. The fire broke out in a bakery kept by Mr. Chaput, near the Post Office.

Tecumseh's Remains.

Respecting the alleged discovery of Tecumseh's remains, the Chatham *Planet* lets in some light which tends to dissipate the dream of the United Canadian Association:—"Anxious to learn whether the statement of the discovery of the remains of the brave Tecumseh was fully true, we have made further enquiry, not only from the oldest inhabitants but from those who were actively engaged in the search, and we are compelled to express our opinion that the sole and chief element of interest in the whole matter is wanting. The search has been diligently prosecuted, bones were found, but *they are not the bones of Tecumseh*. It appears rather to have been a plan arranged to deceive, and while we do not doubt for a moment the *bona fides* of the Committee who found the articles referred to, yet we think they have been made the victims of some deception."

Mr. Lewis Beemer, proprietor of Beemer's hotel, Waterford, received some money last Friday afternoon from a gentleman who had been staying at the hotel, and put it in his pocket-book. On retiring for the night he left his clothes containing the money on a chair near the bed, but on awaking in the morning the pocket-book was missing. Looking around, he found it on the table in the adjoining room, which is a sitting room, but minus the money. Mr. Beemer was not disturbed in his sleep, and is unable to place suspicion upon any one.

Between Newcastle and Newtonville, Ont., an extensive peat deposit has been discovered, the location being easily accessible and the peat of excellent quantity.

The Whitby *Chronicle* says:—"John Moriarty and James Fogarty were brought before the Mayor on Monday, charged with hiring a horse and buggy from Mr. Henry Crosby and not returning the same at the time agreed upon. It appeared that on hiring the rig the parties stated they only wanted to drive to the fourth concession. They drove to Toronto and did not return until Monday. Committed for thirty days in default of the payment of fine and costs, amounting to $15."

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A *Standard* special from Podgoritza says:—It is stated that Moukhtar Pasha has begun operations at Hjuska. The Montenegrins are abandoning their positions. Everything is ready for operations in this quarter. Gen. Tchernayeff has arrived at Deligrad with most of his army.

DELIGRAD, Sunday evening, Sept. 3.—It is officially announced that the rumour that the Turks have taken Alexinatz is false. They hold no position on the right bank of the Morava.

Belgrade despatches say the entire Turkish force attacked the Servian right wing on Friday. The battle lasted until nine o'clock at night. The Servians maintained their positions, but the Turks being three times more numerous, the Servians finally retreated within their fortified positions at Alexinatz.

BELGRADE, Sept. 4.—The Minister of War has received the following despatch from Alexinatz dated, nine o'clock this morning:—"It is untrue that a Turkish corps is marching up to Krusevatz. The Turkish army operating on the left bank of the Morava has not moved since Saturday. It does not venture to advance, fearing, probably, to be taken at a disadvantage between Deligrad and the Servian fortifications of Kaonik and Dyunis, on the left bank of the Morava, which bar the road between Krusevatz and Paratjin. It is about an hour's march from Deligrad to Dyunis and Kaonik."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—The ambassadors of the Powers made proposals of peace to the Porte to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A despatch to the *Times* from Belgrade indicates the crushing defeat and thorough disorganization of Tchernayeff's army. Taking advantage of the good-will towards the English inspired by the arrival of an ambulance corps with a cash fund of £10,000, the correspondent of the *Times* got to the front in company with a number of officers of the Geneva Cross, and was an eye-witness of most of the battle near Alexinatz on Friday. The battle commenced just as the party reached Alexinatz. The following are additional details of the engagement:—The battle was sustained uninterruptedly eleven hours and a-half, and was waged on ground which the Servians had made the strongest in all this country. [illegible] that could impart horrible grandeur to the struggle—on one side for supremacy and on the other for existence. The first shot was fired under our eyes just as we had passed Rubovista, a village of a house or two, about two miles this side of Alexinatz. It came from a battery which the Turks had got into position on the heights about Kuese, which is south-west of Alexinatz, and it was followed by others at intervals of half a minute or so from the guns of the same battery, and of a battery placed about half a mile further north. The Turks immediately appear, beginning their movement to turn Tchernayeff's right, and cut off the communications of Alexinatz with Deligrad. Hazardous as the design was, it succeeded. I went to the headquarters of Tchernayeff just as he was about to go to the field. He told me that the day would decide the fate of Alexinatz. He said a serious attack against his communications between Alexinatz and Deligrad was contemplated. If he succeeded in repelling the attack, he thought Alexinatz would be safe, for he believed the Turks would not attempt it again. For some hours the battle is almost entirely between the artillery. The valley through which it is necessary that the Turks should pass to gain their object, is guarded by two strong Servian batteries, against which the Turks direct the fire of three of their batteries. The fight continues three hours, with no advantage for either side. The Turks then reinforce their artillery with three more batteries, and advance, the fire becoming tremendous. The Servians make a fine struggle, and bring up another battery, but in spite of all their efforts the Turks steadily advance. In the meantime the Turkish infantry are busy. From Alexinatz, Servian infantry and cavalry hurry out to meet their advance, and the storm of battle begins in earnest. We hear the first fusilade at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. The Turkish infantry dare not show at the end of the little defiles yet, for the Servian guns are too close, but they are not far off, and if that gallant battery which is doing such good service on the hill between two defiles can only be silenced, the battle will be at once developed. The Servian infantry are in the valley north of the little independent hill which commands the entrance to the defiles, and at intervals of a quarter of an hour sharp volleys from rifles are heard amid the thunder of some dozen batteries. At half-past one o'clock we see dense masses of smoke and sheets of flame rise from the valley right before us and close to the northern defile. The conflagration is tremendous. The brilliant sunshine is completely overcome by the lurid flames that rise high into the heavens, and are now only fringed by dense masses of smoke. The more northern of the two villages named Suotna is on fire. The Servian troops make a precipitate retreat from it, but as yet a good defence is kept up. The Turks advance under cover of their batteries; now skirmishing, now with a rush. The Servians, though they are falling back, have not yet lost all heart. Their infantry resist, but with such trepidation that the number of [illegible] are evidently thinning. It is now past two o'clock, and for a while the Servian artillery seems to be making ground. That battery which has been doing such good service on the battle hill, has advanced beyond it, and is pouring forth its fire further into the enemy's position, but this is deception. The Turks do not care about it. The rattle of their rifles is heard more and more to the north at each volley. The return volleys are becoming feebler. The artillery fire on both sides has become languid, when all at once there is another great fire. The village of Great Adrowax is now in flames. This village is close to Sitkowax. Suotna still burns, and the clear air is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke, and the thunder of cannon and incessant volleys of rifles. Shells have been falling into Sitkowax for some hours, but it is not yet on fire. Precollovitz, close by, is burning. A perfect panic has set in among the Servians as they witness the steady advance of the enemy, and whole battalions of them begin to fly. A Russian Colonel in command of two battalions calls on them to advance though he himself is wounded, but out of the two battalions he can get only twenty men to respond to his call, the rest fly. Still some regiments and the whole of the artillery do their duty, and for more than two hours the legions of the three Pashas make good an advance of only half a mile, but that has seen an advance all along the line. Abdul Kerim Pasha has got his left well up to Greditin, north of the burning Adrowax, and his right well round to Belja. Though it is only four o'clock the carnage is terrible on both sides. I descend for a short time from the height, where for hours I have been watching the battle, and I see the main street of Alexinatz crowded with wounded. There is not much change until about six o'clock, though the din of battle has gone on without a moment's cessation. It is clear that the left of the Turks have passed the town and redoubts and are as far as Trassand and Bogar, though not as yet on the same side of the river as that on which those villages stand. To the south they are in possession of the position which the right of Tchernayeff's army occupied. This morning the Servians are lighting immense fires all up the hill. The Turkish positions right before us are already ablaze with similar fires.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The *Standard's* special from Belgrade says:—"Although Tchernayeff was completely beaten, the Servians did not fly in disorder. They effected their retreat with such steadiness that the Turks did not deem it advisable to follow up their victory. The defeat is not the disaster for Servia which excited imagination has made it. There is still unimpeded communication with Alexinatz, which is occupied by a strong Servian force. Another great battle is expected."

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At a large meeting, held in Rochdale last night, to protest against the Turkish atrocities, a letter from John Bright was read, in which he says:—"It is now understood that throughout the world England is the main, if not the one supporter of Turkish rule in Europe. Had it acted with Russia and other Powers, it is almost certain that the Servian war would not have occurred."

A Belgrade despatch to the *Times* reports a member of the Red Cross Society being brutally murdered by the Turks, and the assassins cut off his arm bearing the Red Cross badge.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A pamphlet on the Turkish situation by Mr. Gladstone will be published this week, and he has written to his constituents at Greenwich that after its completion he will be ready to address the proposed mass meeting there on the subject.

Earl Russell again writes a letter, calling for an autumn session of Parliament.

A letter from the Bishop of Manchester, calling upon the people as a nation to subscribe for the relief of the Bulgarians, contains the following sentence:—"Come what may, and I do not see that anything is likely or even possible to come which can endanger the position of England, it seems impossible if we are to have any regard for our honour or our good name, that we should any longer throw, or even allow it to be supposed that we throw, the shield of protection of England over a power which, relying on that protection, has done deeds which have startled and shocked the conscience of the whole civilized world."

The *Times* in a leading article argues that it is fallacy to say Turkey is an independent member of the European system. The right of neutral Powers to intervene in her affairs was long ago established. We have not merely alone, but as matter of international law, the right to see that justice is done the Porte's Christian subjects.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* apprehends that the Servian action on Russian aid has been so palpable throughout, that Russia will be almost compelled to protect her now, and may interfere in such a manner as to provoke a general war.

Says the Colborne *Express*, referring to Cobourg:—"While on a flying visit to the County Town on Friday afternoon last, we experienced a feeling of pleasing astonishment created by the magnitude of building operations. Never in the history of the place has there been a season of apparent prosperity equal to that now witnessed. Splendid business blocks and stylish residences are going up as if by magical influences, and that, too, we were assured, without the aid of a borrowed dollar."

FIRST-CLASS FARMS FOR sale. The following lots belonging to the estate of late Wm. Nunan, viz., lot No. 6, 9th Con., N. S., Township Trafalgar, 98½ acres, land low, rich clay loam, good buildings with orchard, and 12 acres bush, three miles from Streetsville, (the projected station of the C. V. R. R.), nine from Oakville and convenient to churches and schools. Also, N.W. ½ lot No. 6, 10th Con., N.S. Trafalgar, 50 acres—⅔ of bush—same quality soil as above. Both are first-class farms in every respect and must be sold. Price, $50 per acre. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, Executor, Streetsville. 231-6

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